Amendments to the Claims

1. (currently amended) A ~~composition~~ condensation aerosol for delivery of ~~chlordiazepoxide consisting of a condensation aerosol~~ a drug selected from the group consisting of chlordiazepoxide, betahistine, clonidine, testosterone, a conjugated estrogen, an estrogen ester, estradiol, an estradiol ester, ethinyl estradiol, an ethinyl estradiol ester and hyoscyamine,

~~a.~~ wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by ~~volatilizing a coating of chlordiazepoxide~~ heating a thin layer containing the drug, on a solid support, ~~having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient~~ to produce a ~~heated~~ vapor of ~~chlordiazepoxide~~ the drug, and condensing the ~~heated~~ vapor ~~of chlordiazepoxide~~ to form a condensation aerosol ~~particles,~~

~~b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are~~ characterized by less than ~~5% chlordiazepoxide~~ 10% drug degradation products by weight, and

~~c. the condensation aerosol has~~ an MMAD of less than ~~3 microns~~ 5 microns.

2. (currently amended) The ~~composition~~ condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol ~~particles are~~ is formed at a rate ~~of at least~~ greater than 10^9 particles per second.

3. (currently amended) The ~~composition~~ condensation aerosol according to Claim 2, wherein the condensation aerosol ~~particles are~~ is formed at a rate ~~of at least~~ greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

4.-33. (cancelled)

34. (currently amended) A method of producing ~~chlordiazepoxide~~ a drug selected from the group consisting of chlordiazepoxide, betahistine, clonidine, testosterone, a conjugated estrogen, an estrogen ester, estradiol, an estradiol ester, ethinyl estradiol, an ethinyl estradiol ester and hyoscyamine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a ~~coating of chlordiazepoxide~~ thin layer of the drug, on a solid support, ~~having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the chlordiazepoxide to form a heated~~ to produce a vapor of the ~~chlordiazepoxide~~ drug, and

b. ~~during said heating, passing~~ providing an air flow through the ~~heated~~ vapor ~~to produce~~ to form a condensation aerosol ~~particles of the chlordiazepoxide comprising~~ characterized by less than ~~5% chlordiazepoxide~~ 10% drug degradation products by weight, and ~~an aerosol having~~ an MMAD of less

than ~~3 microns~~ 5 microns.

35. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the condensation aerosol ~~particles are~~ is formed at a rate ~~of~~ greater than 10^9 particles per second.

36. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 35, wherein the condensation aerosol ~~particles are~~ is formed at a rate ~~of~~ greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

37.-66. (cancelled)

67. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 to 5 microns.

68. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

69. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 68, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 and 3 microns.

70. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.

71. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.

72. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.

73. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is chlordiazepoxide.

74. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is betahistine.

75. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is clonidine.

76. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is testosterone.

77. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is a conjugated estrogen.

78. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is an estrogen ester.

79. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is estradiol.

80. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is an estradiol ester.

81. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is ethinyl estradiol.

82. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is an ethinyl estradiol ester.

83. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is hyoscyamine.

84. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 to 5 microns.

85. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

86. (new) The method according to Claim 85, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

87. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.

88. (new) The method according to Claim 87, wherein the condensation aerosol is

characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.

89. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.

90. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is chlordiazepoxide.

91. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is betahistine.

92. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is clonidine.

93. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is testosterone.

94. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is a conjugated estrogen.

95. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is an estrogen ester.

96. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is estradiol.

97. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is an estradiol ester.

98. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is ethinyl estradiol.

99. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is an ethinyl estradiol ester.

100. (new) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is hyoscyamine.

101. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of chlordiazepoxide, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing chlordiazepoxide, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of chlordiazepoxide, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% chlordiazepoxide degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

102. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of betahistine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing betahistine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of betahistine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% betahistine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

103. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of clonidine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing clonidine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of clonidine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% clonidine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

104. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of testosterone, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing testosterone, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of testosterone, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% testosterone degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

105. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of a conjugated estrogen, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing the conjugated estrogen, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the conjugated estrogen, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% conjugated estrogen degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

106. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of an estrogen ester, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing the estrogen ester, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the estrogen ester, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% estrogen ester degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

107. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of estradiol, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing estradiol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of estradiol, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% estradiol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

108. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of an estradiol ester, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing the estradiol ester, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the estradiol ester, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% estradiol ester degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

109. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of ethinyl estradiol, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing ethinyl estradiol, on a solid support, to produce a

vapor of ethinyl estradiol, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% ethinyl estradiol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

110. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of an ethinyl estradiol ester, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing the ethinyl estradiol ester, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the ethinyl estradiol ester, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% ethinyl estradiol ester degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

111. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of hyoscyamine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing hyoscyamine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of hyoscyamine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% hyoscyamine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

112. (new) A method of producing chlordiazepoxide in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing chlordiazepoxide, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of chlordiazepoxide, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% chlordiazepoxide degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

113. (new) A method of producing betahistine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing betahistine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of betahistine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% betahistine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

114. (new) A method of producing clonidine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing clonidine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of clonidine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% clonidine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

115. (new) A method of producing testosterone in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing testosterone, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of

testosterone, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% testosterone degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

116. (new) A method of producing a conjugated estrogen in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing the conjugated estrogen, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the conjugated estrogen, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% conjugated estrogen degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

117. (new) A method of producing an estrogen ester in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing the estrogen ester, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the estrogen ester, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% estrogen ester degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

118. (new) A method of producing estradiol in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing estradiol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of estradiol, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% estradiol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

119. (new) A method of producing an estradiol ester in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing the estradiol ester, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the estradiol ester, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% estradiol ester degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

120. (new) A method of producing ethinyl estradiol in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing ethinyl estradiol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of ethinyl estradiol, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% ethinyl estradiol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

121. (new) A method of producing an ethinyl estradiol ester in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing the ethinyl estradiol ester, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the ethinyl estradiol ester, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% ethinyl estradiol ester degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

122. (new) A method of producing hyoscyamine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing hyoscyamine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of hyoscyamine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% hyoscyamine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.